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APPLICATION NO.	1	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	1	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/887,540	06/21/2001		Robert Klein		R-193/40338.119USU1	5814	
23552	7590	10/06/2004		Γ	EXAMINER		
MERCHANT & GOULD PC P.O. BOX 2903					WILSON, MICHAEL C		
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903		N 55402-0903			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
				_	1632		
				ח	DATE MAILED: 10/06/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Advisory Action	09/887,540	KLEIN, ROBERT	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael C. Wilson	1632	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
THE REPLY FILED 18 August 2004 FAILS TO PLACE Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1 condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appea Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.	void abandonment of this applic ) a timely filed amendment whi	cation. A proper reply to a	
PERIOD FOR RE	PLY [check either a) or b)]		
a) The period for reply expiresmonths from the mailing d b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advi event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later the ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS I 706.07(f).	sory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the in SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE	fthe final rejection. E FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP	
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The dathave been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extens 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three more earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ion and the corresponding amount of the statutory period for reply originally set in	fee. The appropriate extension fee under	
1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on 18 August 2004. Ap 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFF	R 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal o	thin the period set forth in of the appeal.	
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered be	ecause:		
(a)   they raise new issues that would require further	er consideration and/or search (	see NOTE below);	
(b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note b	elow);		
<ul><li>(c) they are not deemed to place the application in issues for appeal; and/or</li></ul>	n better form for appeal by mate	erially reducing or simplifying the	
(d) they present additional claims without canceli NOTE:	ng a corresponding number of t	inally rejected claims.	
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following reject	ion(s):	•	
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would canceling the non-allowable claim(s).		eparate, timely filed amendment	
5. ☐ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☐ request for application in condition for allowance because: see	reconsideration has been cons	idered but does NOT place the	
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered becaused by the Examiner in the final rejection.		to issues which were newly	
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment( explanation of how the new or amended claims wo	s) a) will not be entered or by uld be rejected is provided belo	⊠ will be entered and an	
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:	,		
Claim(s) allowed:			
Claim(s) objected to:			
Claim(s) rejected: 17-25.			
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: 1-5 and 13-	16		
8. The drawing correction filed on is a) appr		he Evaminer	
9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statemen			
10. ☐ Other:		· •	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	MICHAEL WILSON PRIMARY EXAMINER	M// -	
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## Response to Arguments

## 101

Applicants argue knockout mice are used to determine the function of proteins.

Applicants' argument is not persuasive. Knockout mice may not be capable of determine the function of the protein.

Bowery (Pharm. Rev., 2002, Vol. 54, pg 247-264) taught, "no unique pharmacological or functional properties have been assigned to either subunit or the variants" of GABA<sub>B</sub>. "The emergence of high-affinity antagonists for GABA<sub>B</sub> receptors has enabled a synaptic role to be established. However, than antagonists have generally failed to establish the existence of pharmacologically distinct receptor types within the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor class. The advent of GABA<sub>B1</sub> knockout mice has also failed to provide support for multiple receptor types" (pg 247, col. 2, lines 4-). Therefore, knockout mice may not elucidate the role of the protein being knocked out.

Olsen (GABA in the Nervous System, 2000, pg 81-95) taught that "although gene targeting is often useful in delineating the contribution of a given gene product to phenotypic characteristics observed, some gene knockouts lead to embryonic or perinatal lethality, and others lead to no apparent phenotype. This can arise from a lack of any role for the gene in question in regard to the trait studies or from compensation by other gene products. Analysis of the compensation can yield valuable clues to the genetic pathway" (pg 82, last 11 lines of col. 1). Thus, knockout mice may only provide a clue to a pathway the protein being knocked out is involved in and not elucidate the function of the protein in the pathway – this is not a substantial utility. Knockout mice do

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not necessarily provide insight into the function of the protein. The phenotype of knockout mice does not necessarily reflect the role of the protein being knocked out because other proteins may compensate to cause the phenotype.

Applicants misinterpret the statement by the National Institute of Health.

"Researchers have utilized an array of innovative genetic technologies to [1] produce custom-made mouse models for a wide array of specific diseases, as well as [2] to study the function of targeted genes." NIH stated an array of genetic technologies was used to study the function of targeted genes; NIH did not state knockout mice were used to study the function of targeted genes. Mice with a disruption in a gene that correlated to a gene disruption in humans known to cause disease were clearly known in the art to be models of disease. In this case, using the mice to study gene function without describing the gene function has no utility. "Further research" to determine the function of the gene, how to use the mouse as a model of disease or how to identify compounds that alter a phenotype as described in the specification does not rise to the level of a substantial, credible or specific utility. Especially because wild-type mice can be used to study the function of a protein and to identify compounds that decrease anxiety, increase activity or decrease retinal degeneration as claimed.

Selling the mice claimed to three companies does not indicate the mice have utility in determining the function of the LRP5 gene because the mice may provide no useful data. The mice may not provide any information leading to the function of the LRP5 gene. Information gathered from the -/- LRP5 mice (e.g. identifying compounds that change the phenotype) may also be obtained from wild-type mice.

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The arguments provided under utility are new and excessive and could have been made during prosecution. After final consideration by the examiner is not intended to be exhaustively complete. For a thorough response to the numerous new arguments presented 8-18-04, a request for reconsideration should be filed.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Applicants have not addressed the 112 enablement, written description and indefiniteness rejections.

Inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael C. Wilson who can normally be reached at the office on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9:30 am to 6:00 pm at 571-272-0738.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to (571) 272-0547.

Patent applicants with problems or questions regarding electronic images that can be viewed in the Patent Application Information Retrieval system (PAIR) can now contact the USPTO's Patent Electronic Business Center (Patent EBC) for assistance. Representatives are available to answer your questions daily from 6 am to midnight (EST). The toll free number is (866) 217-9197. When calling please have your application serial or patent number, the type of document you are having an image problem with, the number of pages and the specific nature of the problem. The Patent Electronic Business Center will notify applicants of the resolution of the problem within 5-7 business days. Applicants can also check PAIR to confirm that the problem has been corrected. The USPTO's Patent Electronic Business Center is a complete service center supporting all patent business on the Internet. The USPTO's PAIR system provides Internet-based access to patent application status and history information. It also enables applicants to view the scanned images of their own application file folder(s) as well as general patent information available to the public.

For all other customer support, please call the USPTO Call Center (UCC) at 800-786-9199.

If attempts to reach the examiner are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amy Nelson, can be reached on 571-272-0804.

The official fax number for this Group is (703) 872-9306. Michael C. Wilson

MICHAEL WILSON PRIMARY EXAMINER